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ARE THE LARGEST
CONSUMERS OF S. S. S.
IT NEVER FAILS TO RESTORE
BROKEN DOWN HEALTH
WHEN CAUSED BY
IMPOVERISHED BLOOD
OR THE CARES OF
THE HOUSEHOLD.
OVERTEN THOUSAND
OF THE BEST WOMEN
OF THE COUNTRY
TESTIFY TO THIS.

Don't fail to send for our book on
Blood Diseases. Mailed free.

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A guaranteed Cure for Piles of whatever
kind or degree—External, Internal, Blind
or Bleeding, Itching, Chronic, Recent or
Hereditary. \$1.00 a box; 6 boxes, \$5.00.
Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.
We guarantee to cure any case of Piles.
Guaranteed and sold only by
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jan25-1y

NOTHING SUCCEEDS

LIKE SUCCESS.

The reason RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

is the most wonderful medicine is because it has never failed in any instance, no matter what the disease, from Leprosy to the simplest disease known to the human system. The scientific men of to-day claim and prove that every disease is

Caused by Microbes,

—AND—

Radam's Microbe Killer

Exterminates the microbes and drives them out of the system, and when that is done you cannot have an ache or pain. No matter what the disease, whether a simple case of malaria fever or a combination of diseases, we cure them all at the same time, as we treat all diseases conditionally.

Asthma, Consumption, (starr), Bronchitis Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Disease, Chills and Fever, Female Troubles, in all its forms, and in fact, every disease known to the human system.

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Pennyroyal Pills

Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, SWEET, RELIABLE. Ladies ask
Druggist for Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills.
Beware of cheap imitations. Take
one or two. Refuse dangerous substitutes.
If you are suffering from any of the following
conditions, take one or two of these pills, and you will
be cured. For particulars, send for
Circular. Sold by all Druggists.
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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN

TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for
Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits,
Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous
Prostration caused by the use of alcohol
or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression,
Softening of the Brain resulting
in insanity and leading to misery,
decay and death. Premature Old Age,
Barrenness, Loss of Power in either
sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatocorrhea
caused by over-exertion of the
brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence.
Each box contains one month's treatment.
\$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00,
sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

to cure any case. With each order
received by us for six boxes, accompanied
with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser
our written guarantee to refund the
money if the treatment does not effect
a cure. Guarantees issued only by Roanoke
Drug Co., sole agents, 24 Campbell
street, Roanoke, Va. jan25-eoly

ROANOKE & SALEM DUMMY LINE.

On and after Monday, February 16th,

1891, trains will be run as follows:

WEST. EAST.

Lv. Roanoke, Ar. Salem, Lv. Salem, Ar. Roanoke

7:00 a.m. 7:30 a.m. 7:45 a.m. 8:15 a.m.

8:30 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:15 a.m. 9:45 a.m.

10:00 a.m. 10:30 a.m. 10:45 a.m. 11:15 a.m.

11:30 p.m. 12:00 p.m. 12:15 p.m. 12:45 p.m.

1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 1:45 p.m. 2:15 p.m.

2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:15 p.m. 3:45 p.m.

4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m. 4:45 p.m. 5:15 p.m.

5:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m. 6:15 p.m. 6:45 p.m.

7:00 p.m. 7:30 p.m. 7:45 p.m. 8:15 p.m.

On Sunday same, commencing with

8:30 a.m. from Roanoke.

ROANOKE, THE MAGIC CITY.

Interesting Facts About Roanoke Worth Knowing.

Roanoke's Population—Its Location and
Environments—Its Railroad Facilities.
Its Hotels and Factories—Building
Operations—Real Estate Transfers.
Companies Chartered During 1890,
Improvements to be Made in 1891.

Roanoke has a population of 22,000.
Its citizens are from nearly every State
in the Union. Eight years ago it had
600 people. Its growth at present is on
a more solid basis and more rapid than
ever before in its history.

Roanoke is located at the junction of
the Shenandoah and Roanoke valleys.
Its altitude is 907 feet and it is sur-
rounded by a rich agricultural and min-
eral country.

Roanoke is distant just eight hours
ride from Washington and Norfolk, nine
from Baltimore, twelve from Philadel-
phia and fourteen from New York. It
is situated at the junction of the Shen-
andoah Valley and Norfolk and West-
ern railroads, both trunk lines, and is
easily reached from any section of the
country.

The Roanoke and Southern railroad
is now being built to this place from
Winston, N. C., and will in a year's
time open up the trade of the Carolinas
to this section. The Valley Branch of
the Baltimore and Ohio runs to Lexing-
ton, forty miles distant, and a road filling
the connecting link will be constructed
to Roanoke in a short time.

The growth of the city dates from
1882, when the headquarters of the Nor-
folk and Western were removed here
from Lynchburg, the Shenandoah Val-
ley road was completed, and the Roan-
oke Machine Works, employing at pre-
sent 1,700 hands, was established. Since
then millions of dollars have flowed
into the city in the establishment of
manufactures and other business enter-
prises.

Coal and iron and the rich agricul-
tural lands of the section have con-
tributed to the growth.

Roanoke has sixty-five miles of streets
and eight miles of street railway inside
the corporate limits. A dummy line ex-
tends to Vinton, a distance of two miles
east, and to Salem, six miles west.
Throughout the city electricity, in a
short time, will take the place of horses
as motive power.

The water works are sufficient to fur-
nish a city of 50,000 inhabitants. The
supply comes from a pure, cold spring
that gushes from the side of Mill moun-
tain, and is without equal in any city
in the country. It is undoubtedly a
specific for many forms of kidney dis-
ease.

Light is furnished by the Gas Com-
pany and the Electric Light and Motor
Power Company.

The property valuation, according to
the assessment of this year, is nearly
\$9,000,000, besides the railroad property
and the Roanoke Machine Works. The
increase in the value of realty was
about \$5,000,000 over the previous
assessment of four years ago; but pre-
sent values are many millions in excess
of those given.

There are four fine hotels—Hotel Roan-
oke, the Ponce de Leon, the Continental,
and Hotel Felix—besides a number
of smaller ones. All of them are
crowded and constantly turning away
guests.

Roanoke is well supplied with

BANKING FACILITIES.

The First National Bank has a capital
of \$100,000; the National Exchange
Bank, a capital of \$100,000; the Citizens
National Bank, a capital of \$100,000;
the Commercial National Bank, a capi-
tal of \$100,000; the Roanoke Trust, Loan
and Safe Deposit Company, a capital of
\$250,000; the Traders' Loan, Trust and
Deposit Company, a capital of \$100,000;
the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company,
a capital of \$200,000, and several private
banking concerns transact a large
financial business.

All the leading denominations have
churches in the city, and there are
a number of new churches going
up, with more soon to be started.
The Southern Methodist, Presbyterian
and Catholic churches have handsome
brick edifices. The Baptists are erect-
ing a fine church, and the Lutherans
will soon begin the erection of a \$40,000
structure. The Christian sect and
Northern Methodist churches also have
neat houses of worship. The city has a
number of excellent public and private
schools.

There are three fire companies, with
150 members and modern equipments.
The Roanoke Machine Works, with a
capital of \$5,000,000, pays out \$65,000
per month in wages to employees. About
\$5,000,000 a year is paid in the city for
wages.

Some of the important

MANUFACTURING PLANTS

are as follows:

Roanoke Machine Works (em-

ploy 1,600 men) \$5,000,000

Virginia Development Co. 5,000,000

West End Iron Co. 400,000

Crozier Steel and Iron Co. 500,000

American Bridge Works. 200,000

Riffe's Hydraulic Engine

Works. 50,000

Roanoke Canning Factory. 50,000

Roanoke Rolling Mills. 90,000

Roanoke Spike Factory. 50,000

Roanoke Iron Co. (consist-

ing of a 200 ton Furnace, Muck

Bar Mill and Plate Mill. 500,000

General Repair Shops N. &

W. R. R. 50,000

General Repair Shops Shenan-

doah Valley Railroad. 75,000

Roanoke Brewery. 75,000

Bridgewater Carriage Com-

pany, of Roanoke. 60,000

hundreds of employees and capital
reckoned by the hundred thousand, are
negotiating for a foothold in this South-
western Golconda, and are coming
monthly, weekly, almost daily.

COMPANIES ORGANIZED IN 1890.

During 1890 132 companies were or-
ganized in Roanoke with an aggregate
minimum capital of \$10,346,300. These
companies are briefly summarized be-
low:

Seventy-five land and real estate in-

vestment companies with an aggregate

capital of \$5,864,300.

Two cigarette machine companies,

aggregate capital of \$400,000.

One grocery and milling company,

capital \$75,000.

One coupling company, capital \$100,-

000.

One slicer manufacturing company,

\$30,000.

One paper bag manufacturing com-

pany, \$100,000.

Five marble companies with an aggre-

gate capital of \$320,000.

One bridge and iron company, author-

ized capital, \$500,000.

Two power companies, aggregate

capital, \$25,000.

Two paving companies, \$20,000.

One street railway company, \$15,000.

One engine company, \$150,000.

One cold storage company, \$30,000.

Four banking companies, \$150,000.

Four loan, trust and finance com-

panies, \$200,000.

Academy of Music Company, \$150,000.

One steam generator company, \$250,000.

One drug company, \$4,500.

Three oil companies, \$92,000.

One brewing company, \$75,000.

Five coal, coke and iron companies,

\$740,000.

Ten building companies, with capital

aggregating, \$4,330,000.

For the year 1890, the charter books

show that forty-nine charters were

granted with an aggregate minimum

capital of \$1,721,250.

The increase in the number of char-

ters in 1890 over 1889 will be seen to be

eighty-three, and the increase in the

minimum capital \$3,525,050.

The companies chartered during the

year 1889 are summarized as follows:

Fifteen land companies with a capital

of \$495,250; five investment companies

with a capital stock of \$70,000; two iron

companies with a capital stock of \$250,-

000; three brick companies with a capi-

tal stock of \$31,000; two street railway

companies with a capital of \$12,500;

three medicinal spring companies with

a capital of \$32,000; three banks with a

capital of \$110,000; two machine com-

panies with a capital of \$175,000; one

phonograph company with a capital of

\$300,000; a carriage factory with \$25,000

capital; one hydraulic engine company

with a capital of \$300,000; one electric

light company with \$25,000 capital; one

literary and benevolent association

with \$5,000 capital; one zinc company

with a capital of \$500,000; a building as-

sociation with a capital of \$50,000; an

opera house company with a capital of

\$20,000; one lumber company with \$20,-

000 capital; one driving park association

without \$15,000; one gas and water com-

pany with \$500,000 capital; one bath-

ing company with a capital of \$20,000; one

chemical company with \$5,000 capital;

one wheat separator company with a

capital of \$15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The real estate transactions last year

amounted to \$17,067,960 from 5,103

transfers.

For 1889 the real estate transactions

amounted to about \$7,000,000 from about

3,000 real estate transfers, so that the

increase in Roanoke's real estate trans-

fers during 1890 over 1889 was approx-

IN THE ELECTRICAL WORLD.

—A telephone line about five miles
long has been established in Iceland,
and is regarded as a great curiosity, be-
ing the first ever established on the
Island.

—A constable in a Western city re-
cently chained the armature of a dynamo
so that it could not be operated be-
cause the company had not paid up all
its taxes to the city.

—Much as has been accomplished in
the way of electrical inventions, the
chances are that only the outer edge of
the measureless field has as yet been
touched.—Inventive Age.

—Italy is experimenting with pens
electrically controlled for the determina-
tion of the speed attained by a vessel
between floating objects thrown from
the deck of a vessel herself.

—A third line of telegraph between
Berlin and Rome, 1,210 miles long, is to
be constructed through Bavaria and the
Tyrol, instead of Switzerland, like the
present lines. The wire will be of
bronze, and three millimetres in diam-
eter.

—Port Arthur proposes to raise \$75,-
000 to build and operate an electric
street railway to Fort William. The
assessed value of Port Arthur is \$1,745,-
788, and the present debenture debt is
\$158,855.—The Commercial, Winni-
peg.

—From experiments made in Rich-
mond, Va., with electric heaters, it
seems probable that a passenger coach
can be kept warm at an expense of two
cents an hour, the current being sup-
plied by a dynamo on the locomotive or
tender.

—New York City has 1,357 electric
lights at an annual cost of \$90 each;
New Orleans has 1,010, at \$180 each;
Philadelphia has 800, at \$177 each; To-
ledo, O., has 400, at \$100 each; Scranton,
Pa., has 332, at \$90 each, and Spring-
field, Mass., has 200, at \$83.80 each.

—Domestic electric lighting is being
extensively introduced in Philadelphia.
One of the many private plants success-
fully runs a shop and a laundry, as well
as a sewing-machine, ventilating fans,
a simplex arc light, which is hung over
the lawn during the summer to attract
the bugs.

—“The genius of street railroading,”
said Mr. John Stevenson, the oldest
street car builder in the United States,
“is in integrating the masses. Rapid
transit can be best accomplished by
using small carrying units and enough
of them. And that is why I think the
electric car of the future will be light,
strong, not large, and run on a four-
wheel truck with a good running-gear
and fixed wheels. It is a mistake to
build electric cars large, and put them
on six or eight-wheel trucks. As long
ago as 1834-6 it was proved by me, here
in New York, that the eight-wheel car
was unsatisfactory. Running electric
cars in trains is also a mistake, to my
mind, for the reason first mentioned.”

—It has recently been noticed that
a large number of light gold coins are
in circulation, and the discovery has
been made that the “sweating” is ac-
complished by electrolysis. The scienti-
fic swindler constructs an electro-
deposition plant, using a ten-dollar gold
piece as an anode and a small metal
plate as a cathode. The battery is “set
in motion” and, presto! in a few min-
utes fifty cents worth of gold is depos-
ited on the metal plate, and the gold
coin is worth so much less than before.
As the gold is removed equally from
all parts of the surface of the coin, its
appearance is scarcely altered by the
process, only an expert being able to
detect the slight blurring of the design
and lettering.—Electrical Review.

Fashionable Tea-Gowns.

Fine soft cloths are much used for
tea-gowns, and pale shades of blue, tan
and green are made up with white or
Suede cloth fronts. The quaint media-
val tea-gowns, with corset waists and
full skirts of six or seven breadths, are
beautifully made of bengaline or the
soft lustrous satin brocades in Pompa-
dour patterns. For a reception follow-
ing a very elegant wedding a dress of
this fabric was made with large full
sleeves of the most exquisite creamy
lace, showing a petticoat of the same
where the graceful skirt was lifted at
the side. Rose pink or Spanish yellow
cashmere or camel-hair gowns are
trimmed with black silk and chenille
passanterie, with folds of chenille-
dotted black lisse let into the skirt and
edged with a scalloped embroidery of
silk and chenille. Short tea-gowns for
youthful wearers are made in early
English fashion with round waist, cut
with a rounding neck, rosetted at the
back and belted in front. The full
sleeves are made in endless ways, but
the mutton-leg, pushed up very full
about the armhole, is most liked.—N.
Y. Post.

India Silk Gowns.

India silk with black ground and
colored figures or flower sprays will be
much worn during the spring at the
Southern resorts. They are being trim-
med with two or three narrow ruffles
of black lace, gathered at the foot of the
straight clinging skirt, while a wider
lace flounce edges the round waist,
giving it the effect of a cascade or coat.

The bodice is lapped in front in a point
on the bust, then slopes back to the mid-
dle below, instead of crossing to the
waist line. Velvet ribbon trims the
sleeves, forms the belt and heads the
flounces, sometimes in a plain band,
sometimes festooned slightly in Marie
Antoinette bows. The large sleeves
may be of silk or of black net, and are
drawn by plects below the elbow to fit
the arm closely. They are banded with
velvet ribbon, and finished at the wrists
with frills of lace. A thick double
ruche of lace trims the neck.—Harper's
Bazar.

A Woman Road Mender.